EXCAVATION AT THE AMBER VALLEY ROMAN HOARD SITE, NEAR RIPLEY, DERBYSHIRE 2010-11

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and

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INTRODUCTION

In November 2010 Derbyshire Archaeological Society was contacted by Rachel Atherton (RA), then Finds Liaison Officer at Derby Museum, when metal detectorist David Beard (DB) discovered a number of copper alloy 3rd century AD 'barbarous radiate' coins on land near to the rivers Amber and Derwent north of Belper. With security in mind, RA and assistant Charlotte Burrill attempted to retrieve all of the coins, but were restricted by work commitments.

The writers offered to carry out an excavation around the findspot to examine the context of the hoard because Roman pottery and roof tiles had been recovered in association with the coins, so this was not an isolated find. Metal detecting 2m north of the trench had also produced five Roman sestertii, later increased to six, of Antoninus Pius and Faustina I to Marcus Aurelius (AD 138-180), and a Roman barrel-lock and separate lock-plate to the west (Appendix 1). A Roman building was suspected.

This article reports on the ensuing excavation of the remaining coins and surrounding area, not on the hoard itself. The 'Amber Valley Hoard' is at present with the British Museum in accordance with the Treasure Act (1996; 2002 rev.) procedure. Any further information gained from their study of the coins will be forthcoming in due course. At the request of the landowner, the precise location of the find is withheld for the present but a general area map is shown (Fig. 1).

TOPOGRAPHY

The site has commanding views over the mid Derwent and Lower Amber valleys. It is located within the western exposures of Lower Coal Measure deposits where an inclined bed of 'Wingfield Flagstones' sandstone emerges from surrounding shales to produce a steep west-facing bank on a north-south ridge.

To the west Crawshaw sandstone also outcrops from the shale. Beyond this the underlying Millstone grit deposits (Yeadonian and Marsdenian) of Rough rock, Chatsworth, and Ashover grits are progressively exposed. A small stream emerges next to the site and joins a tributary of the Amber further west.

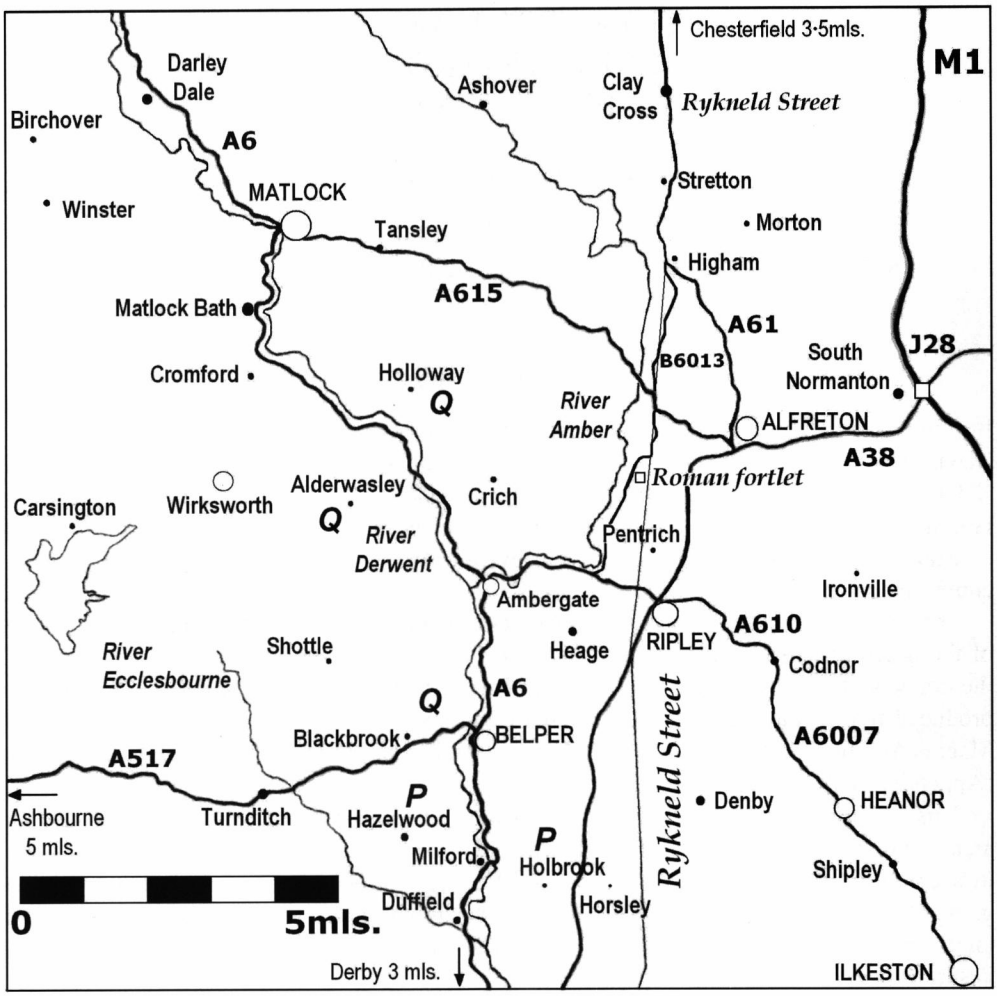


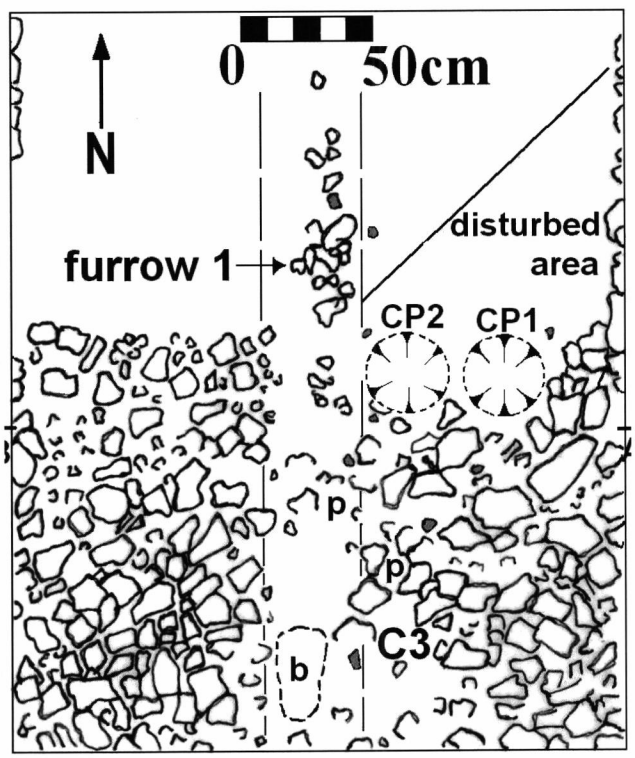
Fig: 1: Map showing the Derwent and Amber Valleys in the area of the hoard site.
P and ***Q*** are known Roman pottery and quern-making sites.

THE EXCAVATION

Preliminary work

As the coin pits had already been dug into the north end of a 2.4x2.2m trench opened by the Museum staff, it was decided to determine first the stratigraphy of the south end to help identify the disturbed contexts. The turf and topsoil of dark loam was between 5 and 12cm deep (C1). Below this, a patchy scatter of broken sandstone, building debris and sparse Roman pottery occurred in the same dark soil (C2). Under another 5-10cm build up of soil was a fairly level surface of more tightly-packed sandstones up to 25cm long which spread across the entire southern area (C3). This stone 'platform' stopped at the edge of the earlier excavation cut, and so may have originally spread northwards (Fig. 2). More pottery, Roman brick and tile, and pieces of slaked and part-burnt lime lay on top of this surface.

At all stages of the excavation each level was first checked by DB, coin positions noted, then after excavation of that area and their recovery, all spoil was separated into contexts and re-checked for any missed coins, many being only a few millimetres in diameter. RA continued to co-ordinate their transfer to the British Museum and assisted with excavating when possible.



Spread of plaster fragments (C4)

Spread of mortar fragments

Lime fragment

CP1 and 2 Metal-detector coin pits

b Large stone removed from top of C3

p Roman pottery

Limit of excavation

KEY TO PLANS AND SECTIONS

Fig. 2: Plan of C3.

North end

The excavation was extended to the north end, where underneath level C3 a layer of fallen or redeposited Roman wall plaster (C4) covered the north-west corner of the trench, at least to 1.5m along the north edge, with further patches beyond. At the eastern trench edge were the two pits *c.*30cm diameter at the top (CP1 and 2), dug by DB, and a smaller hollow on the edge of the plaster spread. Almost 1000 coins were recovered from this area alone. Associated material included *tegulae, imbreces* and other types of roof tile, some with nail holes; Samian, Nene Valley and Derbyshire ware pottery; sherds of a large grey storage jar with lattice decoration, and fragments of a grog-tempered storage jar.

Slowly this area was cleaned back working outwards from the main coin clusters. Some coins were embedded in the bottom of the C4 plaster. The plaster itself was lifted on trays, preserving as many pieces as possible. C4 lay on top of a beaten earth floor (C5) which had been levelled with large areas of local clay varying in colour from yellowish to grey (Figs 3 and 4). This floor contained much gritty material, small fragments of burnt wood and trodden-in pottery, and at the west end, a large piece of the same storage jar found previously near CP1 and 2. Another came from the north edge. Two unidentified curved fragments from a ring of triangular-sectioned pottery in a colour-coated orange fabric, with rouletting on two external faces, lay at the interface of C4/C5. The majority of the coins were spread on this clay/earth floor, fanning out from the coin pit area.

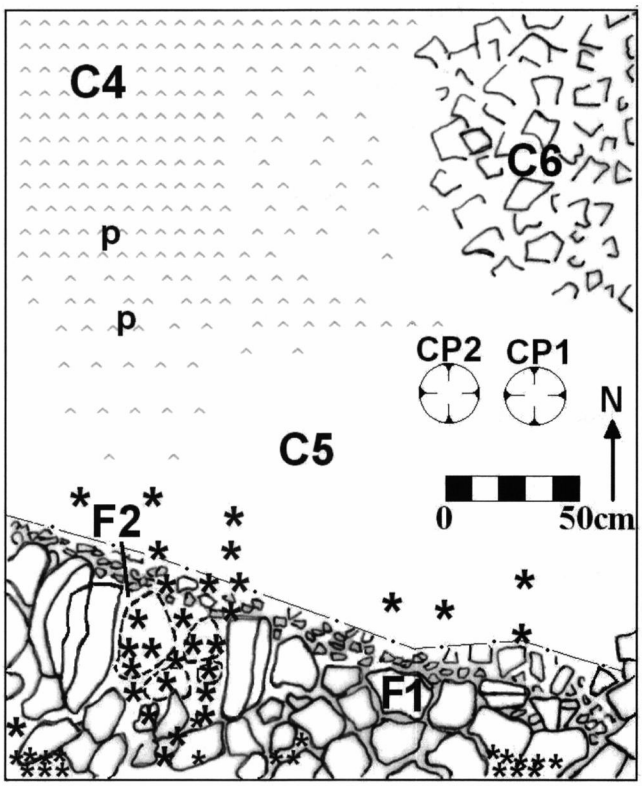


Fig 3: Plan of C4, 5, 6 and F1, F2. The hoard was strewn across the whole of the C5 area.

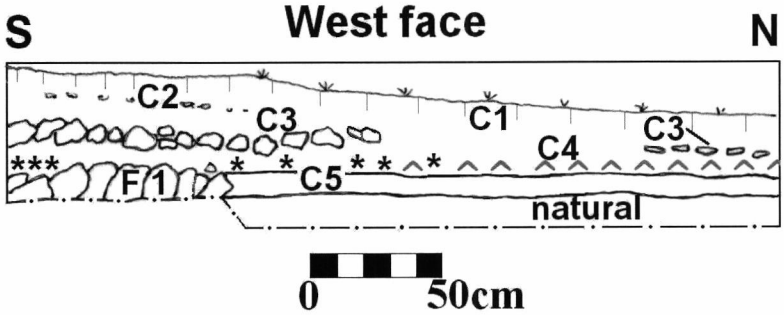


Fig 4: West face section showing all contexts.

After removal of the plaster, more coins were recovered from the whole of C5, their distribution becoming less concentrated towards the trench edges. Towards the south-west corner of the trench was a dark 15cm squarish area in C5, edged on two sides with pieces of tile. A section showed only a shallow soil stain, possibly left by a burnt or decayed wooden object. On its south side was a small iron key with a short L-shaped bit (Plate 2). To the west was a small burnt area with charcoal and scorched potsherds. A circular, black, burnt area in the central area proved to be ephemeral. A shallow N-S linear disturbance (furrow 1) was noted in the middle of the trench (Figs 2 and 4). Many small nails were found whilst cleaning the C5 surface. It was necessary to remove most of C5 to ensure recovery of all of the coins and the rechecking of spoil by DB continued to prevent any losses. Under floor C5 was the natural fragmented, slabby sandstone in a matrix of yellowish clay.

In the north-east corner C5 gave way to a layer of the dark subsoil containing a mixture of rubble and 'slices' of sandstone (C6), which appeared to have been laid deliberately and probably to level the natural SW-NE slope of the land across the trench. Four coins and a small amount of pottery were found in C6 and a sondage cut through confirmed natural below.

South end

The stratigraphy established, work recommenced on the C3 stone layer at the south end. More broken roof tiles in local buff and imported red sandstones lay on top of C3, also Roman *tegulae* and Charnwood slate. Some had nail-holes, several of these still holding remains of iron nails. C3 consisted of packed sandstone and larger blocks of Millstone Grit. A more irregular area of loose stone and building debris, found only at the east edge, included a larger stone which appeared scored and grooved after washing, but was probably a broken part of a longer object. Removal of the C3 stones revealed spreads of mortar at their base (Fig.4 and 6) and on the trodden surface of C5 below, which continued down from the north end. Pottery came from the base of C3 and top of C5, with some coins in the latter. A single well-struck Tetricus I (AD 271-273) coin with a *Fides Militum* reverse, at 18.5mm diameter, was probably a regular coin, rather than a copy. The N-S furrow 1, already noted at the north end of the trench, entered from the south on a downwards slope clipping the top of C3 and cutting into the top of C5 at the trench's centre (Fig. 5). It contained coins, large potsherds, including another large greyware jar, Derbyshire ware and late Nene Valley ware, tile and loosened cobbles. Under C3 more large Millstone grit stones were revealed, apparently forming a wall base (F1).

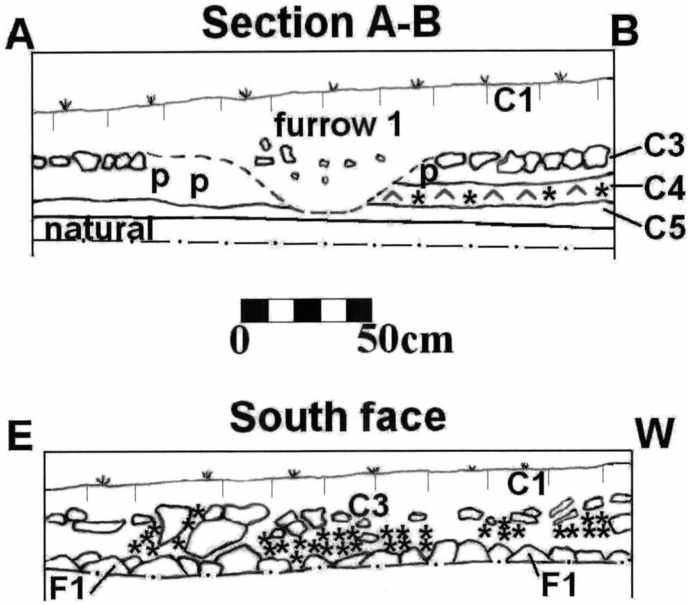


Fig. 5: (top) Section A-B across centre of trench, looking south.

Fig. 6: (below) South face section showing mortar spread on F1 wall base.

The F1 wall

The wall base, aligned WNW-ESE, had pieces of slaked, burnt lime scattered in and around it. Clumps of mortar *in situ* amongst the stones were seen to continue into the trench sides on all three sides, but particularly at the south side, where the mortar deposit was 16cm at its deepest (Fig. 6). About 30cm from the west edge two long stones (possibly re-used and 40 and 50cm long) had been placed within the wall at right angles to the rest, and to the foundation stones below (F2). In between and raised slightly above them was a thick layer of mortar (Figs 3 and 7). A section cut across F2 gave no more information other than that it was apparently a separate, possibly architectural feature, built into the wall. In the C5 surface, just to the west of F2, a tooth and several small rodent/mammal bones were found close together next to a coin.

The wall's north face was cleaned and exposed down to the foundations (Fig. 7). The bottom course was pitched to the east but the upper course was flat. Most of the foundation was laid onto the natural but a deeper slot was cut in the south-east corner of the trench and more Millstone grit stone was uncovered at the very base of the foundation, distinctly different from the local slabby sandstone backfill in the rest of the foundation trench (Fig. 8). Under this was a sestertius of Hadrian with Pax reverse (AD 135, identified by Sam Moorhead,). At this point the excavation had to be halted and Trench 1 backfilled as cattle were shortly to be moved into the field.

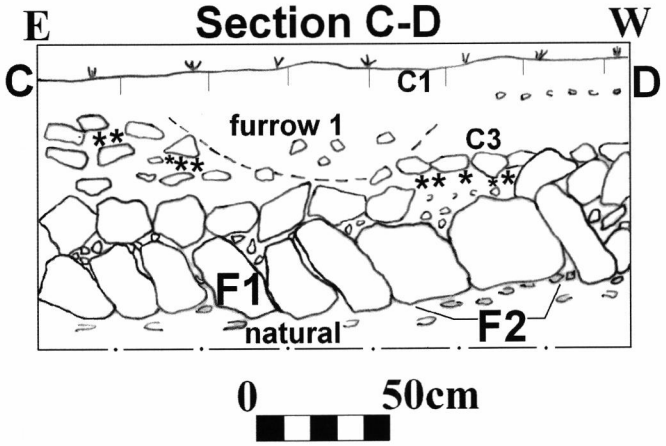


Fig. 7: Section C-D of north face of F1 wall base.

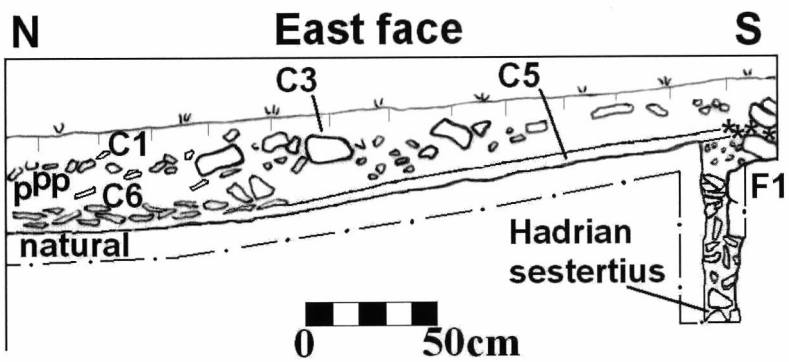


Fig. 8: East face section, showing corner slot exposing more stonework at the base.

INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

Local area

No Roman settlement has previously been recorded on this land, although several Roman finds have been metal-detected recently. The nearest known sites are the Roman fort at 'Castle Hill', Pentrich near Oakerthorpe (Smithard 1911; Kay 1961; SMR 26203-MDR4950); the Derbyshire ware pottery-making sites at Hazelwood and Holbrook (Kay 1962; Brassington and Webster 1988; Leary 2003) and the quern-making site at Blackbrook near Belper (Palfreyman and Ebbins 2007 and 2011). The use of Millstone grit for Roman querns west of the Amber is an ongoing study project of the writers and further sites are being recorded around Alderwasley, Lea and Holloway. The topography of this gritstone/coal measures area is not conducive to arable farming and any Roman sites tend to be industrial in nature, exploiting the pottery clays, sandstone and Millstone Grit or, to the north, lead.

Only a small area has been excavated, but Trench 1 has produced a variety of local and imported pottery, and the coins range from Hadrian to the mid 4th century. The pottery, which will be the subject of a future report, appears to extend the dating into the 4th century. The low quantity of Derbyshire ware, thought to tail off in the mid 4th century, contrasts with the 2nd and 3rd century site at Blackbrook, where it represented *c.*65% of the total. The obtuse lattice-decorated greyware jars also follow the late trend. Overall a higher status, longer-lived site than any of those listed above is indicated.

Coin Hoards

These are not unusual in Derbyshire (Appendix 3), many having been found in the 18th and 19th centuries. This list is not comprehensive and excludes small numbers of coins, unless of particular significance, and the two main sources quote numerous other references, many duplicated.

Alan Palfreyman has commented that hoards occur in areas where raw materials were sought in the Roman period. Certainly the list seems to demonstrate this: Eyam (Limestone/lead); Longstone Edge (Fluorspar limestone/lead); Whitwell (Limestone/Dolomite); Crich (Limestone/Chatsworth Grit/lead); Rainster Rocks, Wirksworth and Haddon (lead); Alfreton and Morton (coal); Ripley, Denby and Shipley (iron/coal). Probably hoards at these sites were associated with commercial ventures . Others clearly have a military connection such as Strutt's Park, Little Chester, Padfield and probably Parwich. Those from caves may suggest trading of small scale industry or craft products. Ones having no obvious assets may represent trade in vital timber resources.

Third century hoards, most dating between AD 259 and 296,often include these barbarous radiates (bronze copies of Roman *antoniniani*). They occurred during politically and economically turbulent times and much has been written on coinage of this period, with various reasons being proposed for them (Boon 1974; Robertson 1974; Reece 1986, 34-41 and 2002; Casey 1994, 51-58; Harl 1996, 125-156).

With the collapse of silver coinage in the mid 3rd century, demand for bronze radiates increased at street level as the intrinsic value fell, and by *c.*AD 270 they contained only 1% silver. Supplies were supplemented by both official and unofficial copies and this coinage was still circulating during Aurelian's reign despite his reforms. Further measures by Probus and Diocletian eventually phased it out. Research into the locations of mints for this coinage and comparisons of coin dies used in different hoards are ongoing. Davies discussed a similar smaller hoard from Pickford's garage site at Little Chester and grouped it with others between North Wales and South Yorkshire (2000, 231 and 233). The earliest date for deposition of a hoard is the latest dateable coin date, but it can, of course, be later.

Recent studies on national coin hoards are Robertson (2000) and Abdy (2002).

Context of the Amber Valley coins

A total of 3162 radiates was recovered up to March 2011. Their distribution across the C5 floor suggests they either fell, or were deliberately strewn in some event during the late 3rd to early 4th century, before the C3 stone area was laid. Although two sherds of a large storage jar had a few coin stains on their interiors, that is not definite proof that the coins were originally in this pot because coins were so dense in this area that copper stains were on everything they had lain on. Sherds of another storage jar found further to the south had no similar marks and neither jar was complete. The possibility that the coins were being made somewhere on

site cannot be ruled out, but until the type of building can be established, it is impossible to determine if they were used for commercial purposes and stored for safety, or stockpiled for melting down, or were placed there as a deposit to a god or a person.

The sestertii found north of the trench imply activity during the 2nd century, but are extremely worn. Very little of the pottery from this excavation could be assigned exclusively to that period. So should we be looking for an earlier phase to the building(s)? The worn Hadrian coin (Fig. 8) found in the south-east corner at the bottom of the slot was under more gritstone and may be residual but this stonework at the very base of the wall foundation may indicate an earlier adjoining phase. First and second century sestertii are very durable and have been found in deposits a century later than their date, so could have been incorporated when the F1 wall was built. It is also uncertain whether the barbarous radiates are located within a room bounded by the F1 wall or on the exterior in some kind of outbuilding. These questions have yet to be addressed.

Wall plaster

Unfortunately severe night frosts continuing into the day were detrimental to the already poor condition of the plaster fragments, which had probably been trampled when C3 was laid during the later Roman period. Some small painted samples survived, mostly white but a few with green, yellow or red areas or lines on the white background. The lines would probably originally have enclosed panels of colour running along the wall, possibly with a marbled effect.

Taking guidance from Richard Buckley (University of Leicester), a grid was drawn of the area and the plaster was lifted onto trays so that any design could be recognised when cleaned. It was left to dry slowly in well-aired conditions away from direct heat and then soft-brushed. Excess dirt was removed from the painted surfaces, but unfortunately not enough of the scheme was visible to compare to known designs. Some had burnt material, probably reeds, adhering to the back of the plaster. Many just had reed impressions in the back of the plaster. This suggests a building with wattle and daub walls, with reed packing tied on before the first coat of rough plaster was spread. The plaster had either fallen from a wall onto the C5 floor or may have been dumped and spread there from elsewhere on the site, before the C3 stone area was laid, as C4 and 5 both continued underneath C3.

Mortar

Some fragments contained uncrushed lumps of slaked lime, due to poor preparation. Others had vesicles where the lumps had leached out into the acidic soil after their exposure and subsequent burial when the wall collapsed. Further samples incorporated plugs of carboniferous limestone which had been pressed into the gaps in the stonework to prevent the slow-drying mortar oozing during construction. If this is an exterior wall, that would have had a decorative effect.

Burning

During work on floor C5, small patches of burnt material and charcoal were noted, also dark round and squarish marks where perhaps burnt wooden objects had lain. Some potsherds were scorched, and some plaster had burning to the back. Overall the impression was that whilst the building had not undergone sustained burning, there had been some short-lived event, when clumps of burning material had fallen onto the floor and left scorch-marks where they had lain.

Type of settlement ?

If coin hoards are associated with the use of local resources, what was being exploited here? The roof tiles are of four types: i.e. typical Roman red clay fabric and Leicestershire Charnwood slate, supplemented by two sandstones of a buff colour and a reddish mica-rich stone. Buff 'Wingfield slabs' have been used for centuries for roofing, paving and other purposes and are locally available. Despite extensive field and road-walking, the writers have not pin-pointed the exact source of the red sandstone and geologist Mike McGuire is now also searching. Other similar sandstones have been noted but this particular one is naturally 'slabby' and has a flat cleavage. It is interesting that Smithard (1911) stated that 'unmortared paving 1in. thick throughout, of local sandstone and red sandstone' was encountered wherever they dug in the interior of Pentrich fort. Perhaps there was a stockpile of the red type in the area used by the Roman army ?

This site may have played an important central role, with links to Blackbrook, Hazelwood and to Pentrich fort. There are no specifically military finds at present and the possibility of a shrine of some kind and/or a villa has been discussed. However, the likelihood of further structures downslope and possibly earlier phases make any speculation premature. There seem to be at least two phases so far; the main stone building and a later levelling and laying of a stone layer perhaps to support 4th century structures. Certainly it is in a good strategic position, close to the Rykneld Street and the Derwent Valley corridor with a possible crossing point on solid bedrock 1.5 miles (2.4km) north of Belper. Both are good north/south communication routes. Many questions need to be answered to establish the character of the site and further excavation and geophysics are planned. Any more coins retrieved from this which are declared part of the hoard will be added to the total number.

APPENDIX 1: SECURITY

A padlock and lock plate were metal-detected close together immediately to the west of Trench 1 (Plate 1) and a key was excavated on C5, the 3rd century floor in Trench 1 (Plate 2).

The iron barb-spring padlock (Manning type 2, 1985, 95-6) has a barrel-shaped case 81mm long with a straight hasp 142mm long which has been bent outwards. There is a key slot at the hasp end but the hole at the other end into which the bolt is pushed is obscured by accretions. The bolt would have springs which flared out to keep it in place. This mechanism appears to be still in its case, but broken off outside leaving a 57mm protrusion. A flat L-shaped key inserted at the hasp end would open it. Holes in the key bit slipped over the bolt and compressed the springs. Chains could be fitted to either end. Examples are from Vindolanda, (Birley 1997, 36, fig.14. 82-84); from Verulamium (Manning 1972, 182, fig.67.72) and Caister, Norfolk (Darling and Gurney 1993, 118, fig.100.699).

The circular iron lock plate is *c.*88mm in diameter. It is very corroded and slightly bent across the middle which distorts the key hole shape the edge of which is turned up, so that it is difficult to tell if it was L-shaped or a more curving elliptical shape. The former would indicate a tumbler lock and a slide key or a lift key, both with an L-shaped bit, but the latter would require a more modern-looking rotary/lever lock and key. Three nail/rivet holes are visible around the edge, two having corroded nails still in place. Seven small 20-30mm long nails and one *c.*80mm, were found in association. Birley (1997, 38-40, fig.15.85-90) has several types from Vindolanda. See also Neal (1974, 164, fig.71.399 and 400) from Gadebridge Park,

Plate 1: Roman barrel-lock and lock-plate, metal-detected close to the west edge of the trench.

Plate 2: Roman key excavated in floor C5, near to the west edge.

Hemel Hempstead; Ellis (2000, 131, fig.4.19 no.185) from Wroxeter, and Manning (1972, key hole 181, fig.67.66) from Verulamium.

The iron key is 56mm long with an open, rounded, triangular-shaped handle and a 22mm long L-shaped bit at the base of the stem. It is possibly a Manning type 2 slide key but is covered with corrosion products and it is uncertain if teeth are present or the bit is complete. It is not the barrel lock type but may belong to the lock plate. Compare slide keys in Birley (1997, 12, fig.3.13-19) and Manning (1972, 182, 184, fig.68.75-78); rotary keys in Manning (1976, 39, fig.23.147) and Ellis (2000, 132, fig.4.19 no.204); and lift keys in Birley (1997, 16, 18, fig.5.26-36) and Darling and Gurney (1993, 123, fig.100.706-712).

This is evidence for two or even three entirely separate locks. Further excavation to the west of Trench 1 should help us to understand their relationship.

APPENDIX 2: GEOPHYSICS

A Resistance survey was carried out by Keith and Barbara Foster using a TR-CIA resistivity meter on a 60x20m plot south of Trench 1. This revealed two main roughly rectangular anomalies, one incorporating Trench 1 and another *c.*15m wide, further downslope to the south (Fig. 9). Both these features appear to continue westwards to the field wall. A *c.*10m strip of disturbance alongside the wall where trees were being removed prevented resistivity, but much pottery and roof tile came up with the roots.

A further plot 120x40m, over the wall in the next field to the east, produced small inconclusive areas adjacent to the wall, and mostly geological features further out.

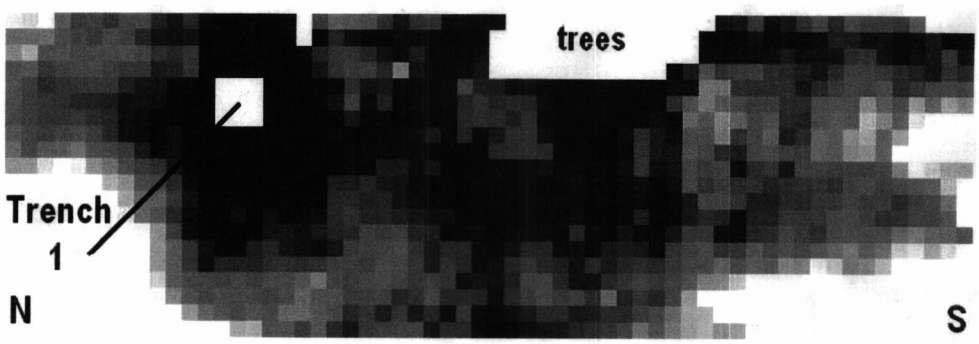


Fig. 9: A 60 x 20m resistivity plot in the Trench 1 field, showing rectangular anomalies. February 2011.

APPENDIX 3 - COIN HOARDS FROM MID TO NORTH DERBYSHIRE

LOCATION	COIN DETAILS	SOURCE
Minning Low, north of Ballidon	"many Roman coins" found with funerary urns during 1849-50 by Thomas Bateman and others. Only Claudius II, Constantine I, Constantine II, Constantius II, Valentinian (I?) identified. Later 3rd - 4th century.	Thompson-Watkin 1886, 192
Hooley Wood, Padfield 1ml. NE of Melandra Roman fort	"A large number of coins in billon" found near a stone quarry in 1838. 3 Severus Alexander and 2 Julia Maesa identified. 1st half of 3rd century.	T-W 1886, 202; HER 6114
Near Castle, Castleton	Roman coins, 1 gold, found in earth and rubble fall after heavy rain.	HER 3321
Pin Dale, Bradwell	18 found in Hadfield's quarry in 1936. Included an AE of Constantine I. Other dates unknown.	HER 2215
NE of Hope cement works, Bradwell	Roman coins found by quarrymen in 1937. Only 1 of Constantine seen but probably part of a hoard.	HER 2229

LOCATION	COIN DETAILS	SOURCE
Bole Hill, Eyam Eyam Dale	2 coins, one of Maximianus (AD 286-310), other single coins with a funerary urn. "A considerable number of denarii and small brass" found during stone quarrying, clearing road at fork near entrance to Middleton Dale in 1814. Only Gallienus, Victorinus, Probus named. Mid to late 3rd century Also later 1800s an antoninianus of Claudius II. (AD 268-270).	T-W 1886 192; HER 5458
Poole's Cavern, Buxton	"many coins….. underneath stalagmites" found 1865, removed by the owner. Only identifies 2 of Hadrian. 2nd century plus others.	T-W 1886, 192
Dry Dale, Monyash, near Buxton	2nd to 4th century bronze coins found in 1928 by rock climbers.	HER 10223
Lombard's Green, Parwich	Around 80 coins, mainly denarii, from Lepidus, Mark Anthony, Octavius to Marcus Aurelius found with "a military weapon" and a "thick jar" in 1780s whilst digging for lead. Republican to late 2nd century. Another report (1784) has an urn containing 70 coins, mainly Hadrian, Severus and Constantine II, at "Burton Wood, within the boundaries of a spacious Roman camp which the country people pretend has once been a large town". Thought to be the same site, these would be 2nd-4th century if the emperors are correctly identified.	T-W 1886, 193; HER 11514
Fenny Bentley, nr Ashbourne	Jar of Roman coins recorded by Mr Pegge, a resident in 1712. No further details Also at Cherry Orchard Farm from 1800-1874 Roman to Saxon coins found in NW corner of orchard. Now built over.	T-W 1886, 203; HER 5601, 5603
Malvern Road, Chesterfield	26 denarii found in telephone cable trench in 1939 in a small heap. Dated AD 194-241, and 1 of Hadrian (117-138).	HER 3911
Whitwell, near Chesterfield	2 jars of Roman coins found *c.*1857. Reported by the Duke of Portland's agent. Also at Castle Hill Farm one 4th century, poss Crispus; at Walls Farm c.1916 a sestertius of Trajan; at Eastwood Farm in 1977 a bronze of Constantine I. Early 2nd to 4th century	HER 15153, 15181, 15224, 15188
Near Langwith wood, ¼ ml. from Scarcliffe	c.2000 antoniniani in broken jar in pipe trench to Langwith in 1876. Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus and Claudius II. Mid-late 3rd century.	T-W 1886, 202; HER 12305

LOCATION	COIN DETAILS	SOURCE
Hod Hill Farm, Stuffyn wood, Pleasley	1 ml. north of Mansfield Woodhouse villa. "Large number of denarii" in urn found by labourer in 1770. 5 of Caracalla to Tetricus identified. AD 196-273. Several accounts	T-W 1886, 201; HER 12505, 12507, 12508
Grassmoor, North Wingfield	1375 bronze coins metal-detected in 2001. All Constantinian except one. 4th century	HER 7212
Morton, near Clay Cross	140 denarii recovered during 3 visits in 1992 by metal-detectorist. AD 72-211	HER 10303
Greenhill Lane, Alfreton	Urn filled with denarii in hedge bottom found 1740. No details.	
New Grounds Farm, Alfreton, north of Codnor Park reservoir. drain near the Pale	Large number of denarii found in 1748 whilst making a drain. A complete urn with 15-1600 coins. Another 500 found later. HER estimates 3000 in all. From Vespasian to Septimius Severus. Late 1st to early 3rd century.	T-W 1886, 196; HER 16206
Longstone Edge, Great Longstone, near Baslow	"Roman coins and pins" from the mines found before 1873. Exhibited at Sheffield that year by Mr Bagshawe. Quantity and dates unknown.	HER 6413
between Winster and Bakewell (Nether Haddon)	"A quart full" of small copper alloy coins, found before 1778 by an old lady digging for lead. Diocletian, Licinius, Constantine I and II named. Late 3rd to mid-4th century.	T-W 1886, 198: HER 10446
Haddon Field, Upper Haddon	"large number of coins" found 1826. Constantine I, Constans, Constantius II, Crispus, Valentinian, Valens and Gratian. 4th century	T-W 1886 191; HER 11413
Oker Hill, Darley Dale	"coins of Gallienus, Postumus, Tetricus, Claudius II" found 1846 with a pig of lead and other artefacts. Mid to late 3rd century	T-W 1886 191; HER 12712
Thirst House Cave, Deepdale, Chelmorton	Coins from mid 2nd to late 4th century found with 2 inhumations, Derbyshire ware pottery and other artefacts in 1884-90.	HER 3815
Wirksworth	Hoard of 83 denarii discovered in 1735/6. HER states Augustus to "Aurelian Verus"? [Could be Lucius Verus, co-emperor with Marcus Aurelius AD 161-169 or Aurelian AD 270-275? SE].	T-W 1886 196; HER 15528
Harborough Cave, Brassington	Coins of Trajan and Derbyshire ware pottery found in 1890 and 1907.	HER 2450

LOCATION	COIN DETAILS	SOURCE
Rainster Rocks, Brassington	Coins from Smithard's 1907 excavation. AD 250-285, Aurelian and Claudius II named, also one 4th century In 1963 coins of Constantine I and II found. In 1970s, 25 coins from all over the site. 19 of 3rd century and 3 of 4th century identified.	HER 2843
Scarthin Nick, Cromford	200 "copper" coins of the "Lower Empire" in a perforated rock. 3rd/4th century? Also in 1795, 60 AE4s of Licinius and other Constantinian. 4th century.	T-W 1886 203; HER 9706, 9736
'Parson's Nab', south side of Crich Cliff	Coins, some single, others fused together, found 1761 in burnt remains of a building. Only Postumus and Victorinus identified. Late 3rd century.	T-W 1886, 198
Culland Park, Crich	In pot under large flat stone *c.* 700 "brass" coins, found 1778. Maximian, Diocletian, Licinius, Constantine I and II. Late 3rd to mid-4th century.	T-W 1886 199; HER 18413
Crich Common, Edge Moor Also 'a lead mine adjoining Crich'	Labourers quarrying stone found jar full of coins in 1788. Very degraded base metal, only 2 identified. Gordian III and Philip II. Mid 3rd century. Coins of Hadrian and Diocletian found. 2nd and late 3rd century. Unknown location	T-W 1886 200; HER 18406, 18411
Between Fritchley and Bullbridge	"A number of 3rd brass coins" found amongst stones being cleared by a farmer in 1772. Only 8 traced, Gallienus, Tetricus and Victorinus identified. Later 3rd century. Mr Reynolds also had 9 silver coins in 1778.	T-W 1886 199; HER 18410
Ripley	Urn full of coins found *c.*1730. Gallienus, Victorinus and Carausius identified. Second half of the 3rd century	HER 24712
Denby, near Kilburn	A pupil at Smithy Houses school had a "pocketful" of Roman coins from his parent's farm on the outskirts of Denby. Only 1 antoninianus of Victorinus (268-270) identified by teacher.	HER 18811
Shipley	A jar of 1000+ coins found during the construction of the railway. From Gallienus to Constantine I; 2nd half of the 3rd to early 4th century.	HER 25307

LOCATION	COIN DETAILS	SOURCE
Near the Rifle Butts, the Chevin, North Lane Hazelwood	9 coins, some with Antoninus in the legends [could be Pius or the Severans. SE]. Found whilst clearing stones base of a boundary wall *c.*1850. 2nd or 3rd century	T-W 1886 202; HER 17006
Little Chester and Strutt's Park, Derby	Many references to coins retrieved from Little Chester fort from the 17th to 19th centuries, probably running into the high hundreds. From Republican denarii through to the end of the 4th century. During road building at Darley Grove in 1820 coins of Nero through to Arcadius, with many of the Antonine and Constantinian periods and a hoard of 80-90 silver and bronze coins in 1887 on the southern part of Strutt's Park fort (Tiberius to Vespasian). Republican coins from SP. Other later single finds from both fort areas.	HER 18905 [LC] HER 18939 [SP]

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